

Articles

8



"Of Pure European Decent and of the White Race": Recruitment Policy and Aboriginal Canadians, 1939-1945

R.Scott Sheffield

16



"I Will Never Forget the Sound of Those Engines Going Away": A Re-examination into the Sinking of HMCS Athabaskan, 29 April 1944

Peter A. Dixon

26



Canada, Conflict and Commemoration: An Appraisal of the new Canadian War Memorial in Green Park, London and a reflection on the official patronage of Canadian war art

Paul Gough



"Three Cheers for Earl Haig": Canadian Veterans and the Visit of Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig to Canada in the Summer of 1925

John Scott

Canadian War Museum

41



Women Making Shells: Marking Women's Presence in Munitions Work, 1914-1918, The Art of Frances Loring, Florence Wyle, Mabel May and Dorothy Stevens

Susan Butlin

49



The Battle of Rockhead, March 1871: Training for War in Mid-Victorian Halifax

Cameron Pulsifer

62



Making Bricks Without Straws: The Development of the Korean War Exhibit at the Canadian War Museum

Mark A. Reid

69



Recent Additions to the Canadian War Museum's Vehicle Collection

Jim Whitham

Features

73



The 107th "Timber Wolf Battalion at Hill 70
Steven A. Bell

79



Léo Major, DCM and Bar
Robert Fowler

85



Photo Essay: HMCS *Haida*
Carla Morse

91



**Book Excerpt: The Guns of Normandy:
A Soldier's Eye View of France**
George G. Blackburn

100



**Book Excerpt: Loyola, The Wars: In Remembrance
of "Men for Others"**
Gil Drolet

Documents

105

Peacekeeping, 1965: The Canadian Military's Viewpoint
Introduction by David A. Lenarcic

Book Reviews

110

Rich Relations: The American Occupation of Britain, 1942-1945
David Reynolds; reviewed by J.L. Granatstein

111

**The U-Boat Hunters: The Royal Canadian Navy and the Offensive
Against Germany's Submarines**
Marc Milner; reviewed by Rob Bromley

112

**Hell Upon Earth: A Personal Account of Prince Edward Island
Soldiers in the Great War, 1914-1918**
J. Clinton Morrison, Jr.; reviewed by Jonathan F. Vance

CANADIAN MILITARY HISTORY

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The Laurier Centre for Military Strategic and Disarmament Studies

The purpose of the Laurier Centre for Military Strategic and Disarmament Studies (LCMSDS) is to foster research, teaching, and public discussion of military and strategic issues of national and international significance. The Centre is intentionally multi-disciplinary; it has strong commitments in military history, with emphasis on the Canadian experience, and in strategic and operational studies, with emphasis on disarmament. LCMSDS supports both basic and applied research as well as teaching at the undergraduate and graduate levels. In addition, the extensive program of LCMSDS workshops, conferences, public lectures, and publications encourages informed discussion of international security and of Canada's national interests in military and strategic issues - past, present and future.

The Laurier Centre for Military Strategic and Disarmament Studies was founded in 1991 as a Research Centre affiliated with Wilfrid Laurier University. Its primary support has come from the Department of National Defence and from Wilfrid Laurier University. The Director of the Centre is Dr. Marc Kilgour, Professor of Mathematics, and the Co-Director is Professor Terry Copp, Professor of History.

From the Editor

This issue of *Canadian Military History* marks a new beginning for the journal. The Department of National Defence has renewed its grant to our Centre for Military Strategic and Disarmament Studies and Wilfrid Laurier University continues to offer support for military studies. *CMH* is just one of the many activities carried out at the Centre but it is one of the most important parts of our public outreach program and we are now committed to continuing publication.

With this issue we begin a partnership with the Canadian War Museum. Dr. Cameron Pulsifer and his colleagues will assume responsibility for a section of *CMH* while continuing to contribute to the entire journal. The Director, Victor Suthren, and the professional staff of the Canadian War Museum are accomplishing miracles in sustaining and developing their own projects and we are delighted that they have agreed to work closely with us in creating the best possible journal.

CMH will change in many ways. Beginning with the Spring 1997 issue I will become Editor-in-Chief of the Journal and each issue will be edited by another military historian. Dr. Jonathan Vance, a graduate of York University and author of *Objects of Concern: Canadian Prisoners of War Through the Twentieth Century* will edit the Spring 1997 issue and Dr. Marc Milner, author of *North Atlantic Run* and *The U-Boat Hunters* will be responsible for the Autumn 1997 issue. We intend to involve historians from all across the country drawing out the very best work being done by professional historians, graduate students, veterans and private individuals.

The next few years will be of crucial importance for those interested in the study of military history in Canada. The untimely deaths of Robert Vogel at McGill and James Stokesbury at Acadia has removed two outstanding teachers from our midst. The retirement of Syd Wise from Carleton and the early retirement of Jack Granatstein from York further reduces the opportunities to work in the field. Despite the enormous interest among students it is unlikely that any of these scholars will be replaced. We must do all that we can to assure the survival of military

history in our universities, so that young people will have the opportunity to study these issues in an academic environment.

We currently have slightly more than 1,000 subscribers. To maintain and if possible to expand this list we will continue to need your help. We have found that placing a copy of the journal in the hands of a prospective reader is the best method of attracting new readers. I am sure you will agree that many more Canadians would be interested in reading *CMH*. Send us names and we will despatch a trial copy.

When this issue appears I will be in Normandy conducting the 2nd Annual Canadian Battle of Normandy Foundation Study Tour. On June 6th we will all participate in ceremonies at Juno Beach, the memorial garden near Caen and in the city liberated by British and Canadian soldiers on 9 July 1944. The next night we will gather in the garden of the Abbaye d'Ardenne to honour the memory of the Canadian soldiers executed and buried there 52 years ago.

They and their comrades in all theatres of war fought, without promise of reward, for the liberation of Europe. We owe them not just remembrance, but informed memory, for they are a vital part of our identity as a nation.

Terry Copp

The editors of *Canadian Military History* wish to thank the following people and organizations for their contributions to this issue:

Serge Bernier; Laura Brandon; Bill Kent; Phil Kinzinger; Ian Miller; Laurie Peloquin; Kirsten Sheffield; Scott Sheffield; Allan Thurrott; Jonathan Vance; Lee Windsor; Canadian Forces Photographic Unit; Canadian War Museum; Directorate of History; Military and Strategic Studies Program, Department of National Defence; National Archives of Canada; Wilfrid Laurier University

Forward Together

Canadian Military History and the Canadian War Museum

Cameron Pulsifer

The Canadian War Museum is pleased to become associated with *Canadian Military History*, a publication with a proven track record for presenting the military history of Canada to Canadians (and an international audience) in an informative, intelligent, and lively manner. Unlike other major international military museums, such as the Imperial War Museum in England and the Australian War Memorial in Canberra, the Canadian War Museum has never had its own in-house publication in which to present research completed by its staff, and provide information about its collections, exhibitions, and public programmes. This new arrangement with *CMH* provides this opportunity.

While over the years articles have appeared in *CMH* concerning the CWM, these were intermittent, and intended for the most part as occasional reminders to readers of the journal of the work carried on by Museum. Under the new arrangement, reports from the CWM will constitute an integral and ongoing portion of the contents of each issue. We are confident that readers will find this interesting, the CWM being, after all, the country's major institution concerned with the preservation and the presentation of Canada's national military heritage. Furthermore we would like to signal through this arrangement the fact that we wish to continue to be regarded (along with journals such as *CMH*, the publications of academic and other writers, the activities of historic sites, and, occasionally, productions in the media) as one of those essential instruments through which knowledge concerning the military history of this country is disseminated.

The roles of the CWM are many. In support of its mandate, staff undertake research and write

reports on aspects of Canadian military history, on artifacts either proposed for, or already in, its collections, and on military personages who either figure in its exhibitions, or are associated with items in its collections. Such work frequently generates knowledge and contains insights that should be of interest to a wider audience, to which end some of it will henceforth be presented in the pages of this journal.

The CWM is continually collecting examples of firearms, artillery pieces, vehicles, medals, uniforms, documents, photographs, works of art, and other artifacts from our near and distant military past, some of considerable interest. Recent examples have been the *Pogo*, the 36-foot aluminum sounding boat that performed so much valuable hydrographic work off the ice-breaker HMCS *Labrador* in the Arctic in the 1950s; a number of Canadian Military Pattern vehicles from the Second World War in pristine condition (discussed in this issue); and a rare (one of three known to exist) early nineteenth century painting of the Mohawk chieftain John Norton, who led his nation against the Americans in the War of 1812.

Although obtained for eventual presentation to the public, most newly-acquired artifacts are placed in storage pending that often distant day when they can be placed on display (which, it must be said, is the case with the majority of artifacts held by most museums). Consequently they are for the most part known only to museum staff and other interested specialists. This is an ongoing source of concern, and the CWM is working at methods of resolving it, either through systems of open storage or by providing visitor access to its collections. Indeed, the CWM is hopeful that it will have at least portions of its

storage building open to the public in the near future. In the meantime *CMH* provides another venue through which our new acquisitions can be described and brought to the attention of a wider public.

The most visible or public aspect of the CWM's activities are its exhibitions and public programmes. Museum exhibits do not, of course, simply appear out of nowhere. Much thought and preliminary preparation goes into them, centring principally around such questions as availability of suitable artifacts, story-line, space requirements, design, and lastly and by no means least, especially these days, budget. Some of the complexities involved in this process, and some of the inevitable compromises that have to be made in order to achieve a product, are described in Mark Reid's discussion of the development of the CWM's Korean War exhibition contained in this issue. Other CWM exhibitions will continue to be highlighted in future issues, through straightforward descriptions; and sometimes through discussions of the thought processes that went into them and of the difficulties that were encountered in bringing them to realization.

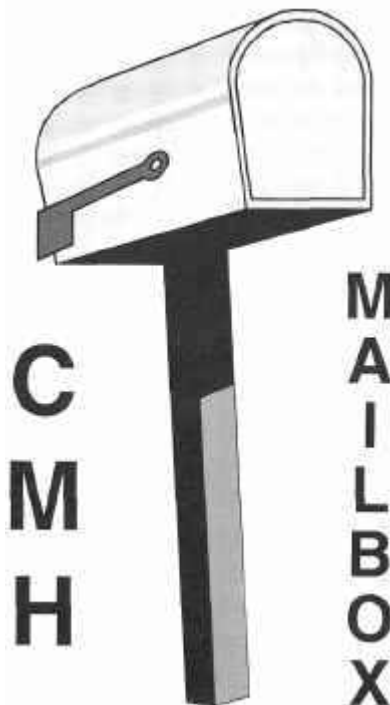
The CWM also holds public programming events intended to publicize Canadian military

history (i.e. commemorations and re-enactments), it maintains a vigorous education program, and it continues to publish important works in Canadian military history. All these are core aspects of its activities and all will receive attention in future issues.

Situated in the heart of downtown Ottawa, the Canadian War Museum receives about 200,000 visitors a year. While, given its size and the somewhat cramped conditions of its galleries, this may constitute a sizable figure, the CWM is constantly in search of means of bringing its work and its collections to the attention of a greater number of Canadians. Thus, in conjunction with its sister museum, the Canadian Museum of Civilization, the CWM is exploring innovative ways of doing this through CD-ROMs, the internet, and the "information highway." The present arrangement with *Canadian Military History* is another means of accomplishing this goal. Readers of this journal will, it is hoped, gain an appreciation of the significant work done by the country's major national museum of military history, and become better informed about the riches contained within its collections. At the same time we hope that word about the museum will be spread, and that more will be encouraged to visit its galleries.

Dear Sir,

I thought it was about time to write you a letter about 1995. During the 50th Anniversary of the liberation of the Netherlands, many Canadian war veterans (about 8,000) visited the Netherlands. During the last 50 years much has changed in the Netherlands, but the friendship and gratitude to the Canadians has not changed. The ceremonies at the Canadian war cemeteries, the veterans' parade in Apeldoorn and Wageningen, etc., and of course the presence of Princess Margriet (born in Ottawa) and Prince Bernhard were real highlights during their stay in the Netherlands. I believe the Canadians like the Dutch people as well. It is nice to realize that the Dutch people still remember the Canadian liberators. We are proud to be living in a friendly and peaceful Holland.



During the 50th Anniversary of the liberation, my wife and I met a lot of Canadian veterans. We have very nice memories:

- * Ceremonies at the Canadian war cemetery in Groesbeek on May 6th and May 8th.

- * Veterans parade in Apeldoorn. About 300,000 visitors watched the parade on a beautiful sunny day.

- * Unveiling a monument (Ram Kangaroo tank) for 1st Canadian Armoured Personnel Carrier Regiment in the village of Mill. About 45 Canadian veterans were present. Mill is located about 20 kilometres from Groesbeek/Nijmegen and 10 kilometres from Cuijk.

- * Unveiling an Algonquin Regiment monument in the village of Philippine with about 65 members of the Algonquin veterans association present.

J.H. van de Lockant
Cuijk, The Netherlands



Left: Ram Kangaroo Memorial to 1st Canadian Armoured Personnel Carrier Regiment in Mill, The Netherlands. **Right - Top:** Woven orange on black ARMD CARRIER REGT/CANADA regimental shoulderpatch, the colours represent orange for the Dutch Royal family and black for the Armoured Corps. **Middle:** Printed yellow triangle with black outline with a black bull's head superimposed in the centre, the tips of the horn are orange and the nostrils are red; this is the distinctive British 79th Armoured Division tactical sign and shoulder patch. **Bottom:** Melton green 31st Brigade diablo, the brigade shoulder patch.

Dear Sir,

The latest volume of *Canadian Military History* arrived yesterday and I must say that I was very excited to see John R. Grodzinski's article "Kangaroos at War: The History of the 1st Canadian Armoured Personnel Carrier Regiment." My interest stems from research into this regiment several years ago for an article that I was writing which dealt with the insignia that the regiment used.

Mr. Grodzinski's article gave a good overview of the Regiment's service during the Second World War and perhaps I can supply some additional information. Insignia was touched on, but not shown in Mr. Grodzinski's article so I have provided a photograph which shows original 1st Canadian Armoured Carrier Regiment insignia from my collection.

Mr. Grodzinski's article also contained a photograph of the surviving Mk I Ram Kangaroo which is held in the Bovington Royal Armoured Corps Museum collection in England. There is also another surviving Mk I Ram Kangaroo which was dedicated in 1995 at Mill, Holland.

I hope this information will be of interest to you and your subscribers.

Yours sincerely,

W.E. Storey
Kingston, Ontario

Dear Sir,

In the latest issue of *CMH* Hugh Halliday's article on Dieppe awards makes reference to the DCM, ie. General Roberts recommended 14 and 12 were gazetted. The number does not appear in the chart on page 35. Where have all the DCMs gone? Otherwise a good article.

George Lindsey's article, p.69, on radar research was really great. It leads me to suggest that some time it would be really interesting to read an article on anti-aircraft defence, both light and heavy. If one could start with whatever rudimentary AA there was in World War One and advance to 1939-1940 when we thought Bofors 40 mm was the answer on to the improvements in aircraft heights and speeds and the use of 3.7-inch guns on to today's guided missiles.

I was on Bofors for a while in World War II, 1942-43, and was pleased to see Bofors installed on a Canadian ship that participated in Operation Desert Storm - still going strong decades later!

'*CMH* is great. Keep up the good work.

Yours sincerely,

John E. Overs,
Oshawa, Ontario

Dear Sir,

I had never previously seen a copy of *CMH*, so it has been an interesting experience to explore its content and presentation. I have read several of the stories, and am impressed by both their historical and 'readability' value. I am particularly impressed by the quality of your chosen illustrations. I recognize that the reproduction of so many half-tones, from a wide variety of sources, to such a high standard calls for great skill on the part of your production team.

I have found only one point which grants me the opportunity to nit-pick. On page 30, you have a picture with the caption 'Captain E.R. Mainguy inspects the crew of his ship.' This is not the case. The inspecting officer in this photo is Admiral of the Fleet Sir Bruce Fraser, C-in-C British Pacific Fleet. Captain Mainguy is on the extreme left of the group.

It may also be noted that only merchant ships have 'crews.' The personnel in a warship are conventionally described as 'the ship's company.' Merchant seamen sign on - on contract - for the duration of a voyage. Naval personnel join a ship for the duration of a commission and thereby become members of her family, or company. The distinction is more than superficial.

Yours sincerely,

Roger Perkins,
Newton Abbot, Devon, U.K.